

# INAUGURAL BALL LAST NIGHT WAS A BRILLIANT SUCCESS



pray that You may save us from dissension in our union as a nation, under Your guiding hand. Give us the strength to carry out Your will for the good of all in Your Government here. We implore the Holy Spirit to be with us, and to be our Guide in all things right and just.

And we further implore that You bestow Your blessings upon us, and lead us in the path of life, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

## Reading the Commission.

President Dole—a religious man—must have joined in that prayer with all the fervor of his nature. Years of struggle against the powers of state, of contention with men strong against him and good government, and years of earnest effort for right, were culminated in the half hour of the inauguration ceremonies.

President of the Republic of Hawaii for over seven years he was now given the care of the new Territory for four more. He was to meet new conditions, but with the strength of a great nation to aid him, and the flag of that nation waved proudly over his head as R. A. Mott-Smith stepped to the front of the platform and read the commission as Governor sent to Mr. Dole by President McKinley. It was as follows:

William McKinley, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting: Know Ye: That respecting special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate have appointed him Governor of the Territory of Hawaii for the term of four years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereof of right appertaining unto him, the said Sanford B. Dole, subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

## Taking the Oath.

At the conclusion of the reading of the commission, Chief Justice Frear faced Mr. Dole and read the following oath to support the Constitution:

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Oahu,—I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will faithfully support the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.  
Subscribed and sworn to at Honolulu this 14th day of June, 1900.  
W. F. FREAR,  
First Associate Justice Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii.

President Dole kept his right hand raised as the oath was read, and then signed his name to the document. One could hear the rustling of the wind in the palm trees as the grave words fell from the Chief Justice's lips, so still was the crowd.

## The Inaugural Speech.

President Dole then received from his private secretary, A. T. Hawes, a portfolio, from which he took the manuscript of his inaugural speech. He read it slowly and with emphasis on the principal sentences. It was as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: In accepting the position of Governor of the Territory of Hawaii at the request of the President of the United States, I feel certain that there will be some problems in the administration of the affairs of the Territory for which the Government of independent Hawaii has created no precedents.

Were it not for the support that I am confident I have in your sympathy, and in your patriotic determination that in the new departure the country shall make progress in good government, I could not contemplate the task before me without deep misgivings.

The political evolution of Hawaii has been from feudalism to royal authority; then to a republic, and now to dependence upon a stronger nation. The recent policy of the great powers to parcel out between them the islands of Polynesia has been an influential factor in the last act of these successive changes. Paramount commercial relations with the United States have formed another. With such influences at work, it only needed the decadence of the monarchical authority to cause the Hawaiian community with its strong American sentiment to gravitate irresistibly to the United

States, choosing its own destiny rather than leaving it to be decided by others.

## Debt to the Past.

Hawaii owes its remarkable progress in civilization largely to the wise statesmanship of Kamehameha III and other high chiefs in the early part of his reign. These men and women carefully weighed the counsels of their new advisers from across the sea, and selected the best as a basis of action. A few months of peaceful revolution sufficed for an advance in civil administration, which has, in analogous cases, required years of devastating civil war. Personal rights were guaranteed; the absolute authority of the sovereign was voluntarily surrendered for constitutional limitations; the vast landed interests of king and chiefs—the rich prizes of the victories of Kamehameha the First—were divided and adjusted in conformity with the new recognition of the rights of the common people, and the creation of corporate government.

It is not easy for us at this time to give due weight to this organizing work of these chiefs and their foreign advisers. Had the former been less public-spirited, or had the latter been less sincere, in all probability the history of many another tragic conflict between the forces of civilization and barbarism would have been repeated here.

The influence of this peaceful reform in the civil system has been to this day constant and controlling in the relations between the Hawaiian and the white men. To this influence we may largely attribute the comparatively peaceful settlement of the disturbed condition of affairs incident to the dissolution of the monarchical system.

## Attitude of Hawaiians.

To Hawaiians this occurrence was especially painful and bewildering. Accustomed to the wise and successful rule of the Kamehamehas and to a hereditary sentiment of loyalty toward the ruling chiefs, but few were able to weigh the causes that led to the disintegration of the royal prerogative in 1895. In spite of the most disturbing nature of this event, they did not as a class assume a hostile attitude, nor refuse their confidence to those who succeeded to the sovereign authority, although they have to a considerable extent held aloof from participation in public affairs. Many are those who have become hostile to the new movement, while others have been its steadfast supporters, but the mass have remained in a state of suspense in political matters.

The solution that has come is political union with a great and most friendly nation, in which relation native Hawaiians are guaranteed rights as citizens of Hawaii and also as citizens of the United States. May they never forget how America has trusted them.

This generous treatment of Hawaiians by Congress calls for no less consideration from their white fellow-citizens in these islands. They were the first settlers in Hawaii—pioneers of all. With the most limited resources and without metals, they worked out an elaborate and splendid feudalism, developed agriculture, hydraulic engineering and the manufacture of beautiful and useful fabrics. They welcomed the white man and adopted his civilization both to their advantage and injury. May fellowship between the two races be honorable and helpful and sincere.

## United States Our Protector.

The United States—always the protector of Hawaii—has approached the question of annexation in the most considerate manner. With great deliberation our request has been acceded to and finally consummated with a regard for our public and private interests that we can never forget.

The joint resolution of annexation guarantees perpetual union; the non-application of American public land laws to our islands; the use of the land revenues for the sole benefit of our population, for educational and other public purposes, and the payment of our public debt.

Upon these guarantees and the principles of the Constitution of the United States and the friendship of the American people for Hawaii, has the Territorial Act, the groundwork of our new civil system, been built.

Our Legislature and our Judiciary are restored to us without fundamental changes. American citizenship, manhood suffrage and representation in Congress are conferred upon all Hawaiian citizens; only Hawaiian citizens may qualify for the office of Governor or other offices under the Territorial Government; our laws are substantially retained, save such as become unnecessary under the new conditions.

Hawaii has no longer a separate independence, but it is now a component part of an independent and powerful nation. Its limitations are slight and its freedom of action large enough for the present. Its fundamental law affords a large measure of self-government and protects us from the rule of strangers.

well qualified for the duties of citizenship.

## Our Duty Plain.

The arbitrary denial of the franchise and consequent representation to these places upon the rest of the community—whether as voters, legislators, the courts, or the Executive—the consideration of the interests of these unrepresented persons. Neglect of this obligation would not only be an injustice to them but would inevitably menace the welfare of all.

As a corrective to race prejudice, our educational system reaches all children of whatever nationality. The Chinese child may pursue Chinese studies at some part of the day or night, but he must take up his English lessons in regular school hours. As a result the boys of our public schools of all nationalities compete with each other in their school-room work and play ball together on the playground. By the time they are grown up their race jealousies have substantially melted away.

The pressing demands of agricultural corporations for cheap field labor, together with their great influence, will continue as in the past to be an obstacle to the development of such a citizen population as shall safeguard the political future of Hawaii. The two enterprises are mutually hostile. The one is interested in many and machines, the other as factors in the development of the State.

As the control of such corporations gradually passes into the hands of those who are without the restraining influences of local and traditional associations, and are not interested in the social growth of the Hawaiian community, this danger may become more threatening than heretofore.

## All Vitals Interested.

Every one who is resident here, not merely to amass wealth, but to live a home life and perhaps to bring up children, who will necessarily become attached to the country, its climate and its social life, is most vitally interested in having this matter rightly solved. This means that it shall not only be possible but settled beyond all question, that no moneyed interest shall be allowed to stand in the way of the development of the Territory of Hawaii; either by the enforcement of unfavorable conditions upon the field laborer, whereby family life is made impossible, or by the settlement of the small proprietor; indifference of government or employers to the inalienable rights of men, women and children to an ideal home environment must result, sooner or later, in the reprisals of natural justice.

Our shores and mountain slopes offer a fertile soil and an infinite variety of landscape, sufficient and suitable for the homes of such citizens and enough of them as shall assure honest and capable government and stanchness in due time. The land policy of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby public lands are opened for settlement in small holdings, should be continued by the Territory with such changes as experience has shown to be necessary, and carried on with vigor and earnestness in the hope that many Americans may be led to transfer their homes from the Mainland to Hawaii.

## Future to Work For.

This future is something to work for, wisely and persistently. Business is shortsighted and will not strive for the ideal result unless it pays to do so. Let us convince it that it will pay to do this, in dollars and in the higher values also, and in the meantime let the citizen and his representative aim to prevent enterprise from doing the least thing against the interests of the body politic.

Two other great enterprises will especially enlist the thought and energy of the Territory: the improvement and extension of highways in a measure consonant with prospective needs; and the creation of municipalities. This will require the profoundest study and an honest public spirit, that such governments may perform a useful service and not become sources of civil corruption and thereby oppressive to those within their jurisdictions.

A happy feature of our late period of civil dissension was the usual survival of friendly relations between individuals of divergent political opinions and consequent public action. Few friendships were broken on this account or social relations disturbed. Mindful of this, I feel that almost at this time, looking upon all of whatever name or opinion, to allow the political irritations of recent years to disappear in the shadows of the past; and, turning to the future, to join hands in the creation of an ideal commonwealth out of our complex conditions.

## Outlook Excellent.

Our outlook is most auspicious. The shores and islands of the great Pacific ocean have already become the theater of a drama, the successive acts of which will affect the mutual relations of the nations of the world.

The great Powers are massing their forces in this ocean for the protection and development of their commerce and the promotion of national prestige. Hawaii is the one mid-ocean refuge of the north Pacific—a half-way house, where all passers-by must stop for refreshment.

A stately procession of ships carries our products around the stormy Cape to the Atlantic shores of the United States;

another to the Pacific Coast. Our harbors are already inadequate for our commerce. Hawaiian agricultural enterprise, easily leading the world in the relative production of our main crop, is as yet far from its climax. Our climate, the joint production of the sun and the trade wind acting over a thousand leagues of sea, and the loveliness of our mountain scenery, are a perpetual invitation to the denizens of all latitudes.

Hawaii is forearmed by its past experience for this new essay in government. The honorable competition of sister Territories, the hope of Statehood, and the glorious history of America must inspire her.

Let us take up this work with enthusiasm and be worthy of the confidence which Congress has in us.

Let us keep forever upon our great seal our old national motto—"The breath of the land endures in righteousness"—and always remember that private character is the real foundation of national strength.

## Reviewing the Parade.

When the inaugural speech was finished the Government band, which was resting at the head of the parade a half hundred feet back, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the police moved back the people in front of the stand to give room for the passing of the soldiers. The band took a position on one side as the procession went by and kept up a merry clash of martial music.

The band had taken part in many gay and otherwise affairs, and Kapellmeister Berger had led many a gallant rout. Never did his baton move faster than yesterday, and never did his musicians blow with more vigor. In the parade were two batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery, commanded by Major Ennis, U. S. A., and following them were the companies of the National Guard. All were smart-looking, soldierly marchers and were applauded heartily.

With the last of them out of sight the new Governor, accompanied by his officers, went to the great hall, where a reception to the public was held for a half hour.

## RECEPTION IN THE HALL OF STATE

Gov. Dole, Officials, and Their Ladies Shake Hands With Hundreds of Callers.

With the band of St. Louis College playing merrily under the trees without, the inaugural reception began in the great hall of the Executive building immediately after the exercises on the steps. For an hour or more it continued, and during that period Governor Dole met and shook hands with several thousand of the citizens of the new Territory of Hawaii.

Even in the old days when the ladies and gentlemen of the Kalakaua merry time used to hold their levees in the fine old room it could scarcely have presented a braver show. A bank of palms and ferns stood in the center of the room, surmounted by a jardiniere overflowing with red and white carnations, from whose midst rose two small silk flags, Hawaiian and American, waving in friendly union. All the chandeliers were wreathed with ivy and wound about with red, white and blue ribbons. The big cheval glasses at the sides of the room were draped with graceful loops of ivy. The dais at the mauka end of the room was hidden by a forest of palms, lifting their heads to the canopy and giving but a glimpse of the empty throne behind.

## Those Who Received.

In front of the dais the receiving party took their stand. They were: Governor and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Cooper, Judge and Mrs. Walter F. Frear, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson. Col. Soper, Col. Curtis Iaukea and Capt. Pratt of the Governor's staff had stationed armed soldier boys at all of the doors, and soon they were flung open and the people began to flock in streams. Picturesque the throng looked and cosmopolitan. There were officers of the army and navy in full dress, resplendent with gold lace and orders and braid, Chinese in the flowing robes of their country, European consuls in black frock coats and silk hats, and civilians by the hundred in white ducks and Panama hats, the costumes of the ladies, bright colored summer stuffs,

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